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Tuesday, January 26, 1909.

Striking remark—"Loan me ten."

Peace and soft words, but boost.

If you would help some, walk to the right.

Prosperity is upon us—along with the bill collector.

The more one needs money, the less good is his credit.

Senator Hopkins of Illinois is to try again today to re-elect himself, but—

Congress has fallen upon the President's neck, but not in any love embrace.

And if the Standard Oil company refuses to pay that Texas fine, who is to go to jail?

Congress is liable to find itself in the predicament of the man who had the bear by the tail.

No 'possum out here, but Mr. Taft is respectfully notified that we beat the best of 'em on jackrabbits.

Mr. Rockefeller has given another million to the University of Chicago. Don't you wish you were it?

John Burroughs asserts that millionaires are unhappy; but the poor man fails to see where that butters any of his parsnips.

Apostle Smoot is of considerable length of limb, which circumstance proves to be very handy in his prohibition straddle.

A Wisconsin woman received a thousand replies to an advertisement for a husband—and then sensibly proceeded to select one outside the number.

Harry Thaw is not making an effort to prove himself to be sane in order to land himself in the executioner's chair. His sort are not built that way.

Take care of the nickels and the dollars will take care of themselves. Last year New York traction companies collected sixty-five million dollars in fares.

If you visit the poultry show you will find that not only do exhibitors take great pride in their chickens, but also that the roosters are extremely proud of their crows.

Mr. Legislator, kindly make us as certain of a State capital building as we are to have a population of two hundred thousand in nineteen-ten, and watch Zion zip.

Mr. Bryan is in favor of the establishment of a school of citizenship. Does he imagine that the people are not already sufficiently informed as to how not to vote the Democratic ticket?

Judge Taft has started for Panama. If after thorough investigation he shall decide that a sea-level canal will be best, it will only be necessary for him to sit on the present lock affair to secure the proper depression.

Elder Sjodahl says that the question of whether or not a prohibition law may prohibit altogether depends upon how that law would be enforced. It may be that he had in mind the total failure of the State law prohibiting polygamous living.

It all depends upon whose purpose is to be served. The Deseret News is now urging the legislature to pass a prohibition measure because the people, by petition, demand it. When petitions were presented to the Senate, demanding the removal of Apostle

Smoot, the church organ loudly proclaimed that as petitions didn't amount to anything, and did not represent true public sentiment, they should be relegated to the Senatorial waste-basket.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR WEST.

The news of the death of ex-Governor Caleb Walton West received with sorrow in Utah. Mr. West was appointed Governor of Utah by President Cleveland in April, 1886. He came here evidently disposed to do all that he could to help the Saints in their difficulties. A few days after his arrival—May 5, 1886—in this city he visited the penitentiary and had a talk with some of the Mormon inmates who were there because they persisted in the practice of their favorite vice and defiantly refused to recognize their duty to obey the law. A few days later, on the 13th of May, he, in company with Judge Zaue and U. S. Attorney Dickson, called again at the penitentiary and had a long official interview with Apostle (afterwards President) Lorenzo Snow. In this interview the Governor held out the olive branch of peace, and indicated in every way possible his desire to alleviate the miseries of the people who were then suffering by reason of their stiff-neckedness and perverse intention to be a law unto themselves, to disobey the statutes, and to insult the courts. The Governor made no progress in his peace mission, but was distinctly rebuffed by Snow. Later he received a written communication signed by Snow and all the other elders of the church who were at that particular time in the penitentiary under sentence for unlawful cohabitation. Thereupon Governor West, sworn, as he was to enforce the law, found himself powerless to do anything for the relief of the persistent and wrong-headed law-defiers, and thereupon ranged himself distinctly upon the side of the law and against the law-breakers, as it was his clearest duty to do. He thereupon fell as low as possible in the estimation of the lawless Mormon leaders, and they were his enemies thenceforward, just as they had been the enemies of his predecessor, Governor Murray.

Upon the election of President Harrison, Governor West was displaced in May, 1889, in favor of Governor Arthur L. Thomas. On the re-election of President Cleveland, Governor West was reappointed in April, 1893, and served from that time until Statehood in January, 1896. Governor West was a man of imposing presence and athletic build. He was a hearty liver and "loved a hearty sport." He was warm-hearted, zealous in the cause of his friends, and, though bluff, of a winning personality. He finally ranged himself decisively on the side of the advocates of Statehood, and helped strongly towards obtaining the passage through Congress of the enabling act for the admission of Utah. This made him many friends, and at the same time it cooled off some of his former friendships. Soon after retiring from the Governorship of Utah, Mr. West was made an agent in the revenue service by Secretary Carlisle, who was his life-long friend. Mr. West was born in Cynthiana, Kentucky, May 25, 1844. So that he was in his sixty-fifth year at the time of his death.

DOESN'T HURT LIQUOR TRADE.

The question, "Does prohibition prohibit?" is generally looked upon from the standpoint of the law and its operation. A glance at the trade standpoint may not be inopportune, in view of the present agitation in Utah. This trade standpoint is fairly presented, as we take it, in a recent issue of a New York financial paper where under the heads, "Not Worried by Prohibition," "Officers of Distillers' Securities Company Say It Does Not Hurt Business," the review proceeds to state:

"Officers of the Distillers' Securities company profess not to be worried over the passage of the prohibition law in Tennessee. They maintain that it was the general post-panic depression that hurt their business as it did other industries, and that the prohibition movement had practically no influence. One of the officers said yesterday that there is no reason why the Tennessee prohibition laws should affect the consumption of whiskey any more than those in Georgia had. 'They are getting it in Georgia just the same,' he said. 'The company's business, it is stated, is considerably above that of last year at this time, when it was the poorest in the company's history, but it is still far from normal. Consequently it does not look as if there were any immediate prospect of a return to the normal rate of business. The company's business is in business coincident with the return of general prosperity. Last year earnings on stocks equaled only \$1.11 per share as compared with \$3.22 in the preceding year.'"

"They are getting it in Georgia just the same," is the statement from the distillers' point of view—the trade view. It is also the statement from the practical point of view in Maine, the original home of prohibition, where the case is stated as follows by a gentleman fully conversant with the whole subject, as we find him reported in the New York Tribune:

Colonel John C. Cobb of Portland, Me., talking in Washington recently, drew a sorry picture of conditions under the prohibition law in his State. Speaking of the means employed to get rid of the liquor, he said: "The introduction of toxicating liquor from other States cannot be hindered. The consequence is that Boston breweries and other houses have their own express offices in the various cities of Maine, where they keep their goods stored up for delivery to prospective customers. All that is necessary to obtain a crate of beer, for instance, is to telephone to one of these express offices to order the beer from Boston and deliver it. The order is filled within half an hour, although Boston is more than a hundred miles away. The various offices carry a full stock of beer and liquor, and whenever an order is received they simply fill it, the legal excuse being that the order was transmitted to Boston, and that upon instructions from there the order has been filled."

It appears, from both these statements, that there is the usual quantity of liquor sold in prohibition States; that, in fact, the liquor trade does not appreciably diminish in any State by reason of a prohibition enactment. But

the communities lose the liquor license revenue which elsewhere helps to pay the added cost of public administration by reason of the liquor business.

In Utah we have the still further proposition to face that statutes are not considered very seriously, and we have the example from the highest ecclesiastical governing authority that it's a good thing to evade the criminal statutes where one is in a position to do so. President Smith stated his experience and triumphs in the defiance of mere man-made law, in his testimony in the Smoot case in Washington, where he said that he preferred to "take his chances against the law."

No doubt that would be the saloon-keepers' viewpoint in Utah upon the enactment of prohibition; they would prefer to "take their chances against the law" rather than to obey it. We would have here in Utah, therefore, in addition to the practice of evasion, common in prohibition States, the further theory enounced from the highest possible authority in the State, that it's all right to evade and disobey the law if only you are in a position to do it.

We now have laws against polygamy and unlawful cohabitation which are dead letters. Why should not a statute against liquor selling be also a dead letter to every one who chooses to defy it?

Why multiply statutes for the purpose of evading or defying them? Why is it not a good idea to enforce the statutes we have, before proceeding to enact others to be likewise held in contempt?

HORTICULTURAL CONVENTION.

The importance of the horticultural convention which is to meet in this city today cannot well be overestimated. Utah's fame as a fruit State is already established. Her position in the fruit raising class of States must necessarily rank high when her possibilities in fruit growing are fully developed. And it is the province of the men who will comprise this convention to see that that development is forwarded in the most energetic manner.

Whenever Utah makes an exhibit of fruit, that exhibit is a premium one. Even in competition with California at the Irrigation Congress session held in Sacramento, Utah took the chief prizes. She did the same at the Albuquerque Congress exhibit held at Albuquerque the year just past. She did the same at Portland; she did the same at the Omaha fair. And these successive triumphs demonstrate the position that Utah is naturally adapted to fill in supremacy in fruit raising.

In size, in coloring, in flavor, no fruit in the world excels that of Utah, and little equals it. Utah peaches have a taste superior to peaches raised anywhere else. Utah apples of the best sort are the best in the world. Utah cherries reach the limit in size and in taste. The best Utah pears also excel. And so it is in grapes and the small fruits. The markets open to Utah in all these departments of fruit raising are markets that she can conquer at will by the proper raising and packing of her fruits.

The extent to which the fruit-raising industry can be pushed, the profits to be made therefrom, can be estimated by the tremendous success and profits of good fruit raising years in California. California fruit is famous the world over, and yet it is not equal to Utah fruit, save only in the matter of oranges. In all else Utah excels, and we do not doubt that Utah could equal California in raising oranges in our own Dixie, the region around St. George, Washington, and along the Santa Clara river. It is only the question of taking hold, the intelligent and energetic application of knowledge, and of the thorough adaptation of the different varieties of fruit to the soils and sites of the orchards, to bring triumphant success to Utah fruit-raisers.

The best way to achieve triumphs in all of these directions will doubtless be discussed at the horticultural convention that assembles here today. And in order that the information derived through this discussion may be spread as widely as possible in the channels in which it is needed and will be most beneficial, we trust that the fruit-raisers of Utah, and the farmers generally, will make it a point to attend the sessions of this convention. For knowledge and the proper application of knowledge lead to triumphant achievement, and Utah is well adapted to become the banner State in the raising of fruit. It is a prize that is easily within the reach of Utah horticulturists. All they have to do is to put forth their hands and take the prize; but yet not unassisted. The prize must be won by diligence, by energy, by the right application of scientific methods, choice of adapted and adaptable varieties of fruits, and the thorough, practical tests and knowledge and skill which experience alone will teach.

WRECKAGE OF THE "MAINE."

Several years ago there was some talk about raising the wreck of the battleship Maine, sunk in the harbor at Havana. A correspondent of The Tribune wrote to us asking our opinion whether it was going to be done or not. In our "Question and Answer" department we made reply that we did not think it likely. Thereupon the Deseret News jumped upon us for giving "false information," and quoted its correspondent, Mr. Carpenter, to the effect that the raising of the wreck was about to begin.

We are reminded of this circumstance by the dispatches in yesterday morning's papers reciting the fact that the wreckage of the Maine is still lying in the harbor at Havana. Governor Magoon makes a strong plea for its removal, and claims that it is damaging

the harbor by inducing a deposit of sand and debris which is forming a shoal annoying to navigation and perilous to harborage.

And still The Tribune does not believe that that wreck is going to be raised. The United States has no interest in raising it, and we doubt if Cuba will care to encounter the expense of doing so. The city of Havana will perhaps attend to it in time, in case the wreck really becomes a nuisance in the way of seriously encroaching upon the safety and capacity of the harbor. But until that is done we do not expect to see any raising of that wreckage.

AS TO JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

We note in the dispatches yesterday morning, undoubtedly growing out of the agitation caused by the President's interference with California legislation relating to the Japanese, certain explanations about the friendliness of Japan to the United States. These explanations come from Marquis Katsura and Count Komura, who are reported to have recently unburdened themselves to Mr. Francis B. Loomis, Commissioner-General from the United States to the Japanese exposition at Tokio, to the effect that the Mikado's government wishes to restrict emigration to the United States and to divert it to where it is needed in the interests of Japan, viz., to Korea, to Formosa, and to Southern Manchuria; which is certainly a reasonable proposition, and has heretofore been pointed out by us as the proper direction for Japanese emigration. And this view is reinforced by a statement telephoned from Tokio, attributed to Count Komura, where in a speech he was to enunciate the government's policy on emigration to the same effect as the talk by Marquis Katsura.

All of this is reassuring from the Japanese standpoint, but a little more vigor and promptness would suit the people of this Western country a good deal better than so much talk about friendliness and about what Japan would like to do, and what it is likely to do at some indefinite time in the future. But if Japan is really in earnest about stopping the emigration of its laborers to the United States, all the Emperor has to do is to issue a decree forbidding it. If Japan wishes to avoid friction with the United States on account of the Japanese already here, the Emperor can recall them and withdraw his protection from and interest in any who remain in the United States in disobedience to that recall. Japan is an imperial government, and an edict of the Emperor is decisive on all his subjects, who are devoted to the throne in a way that is so abject and controlling that it is hard for Americans to comprehend it. So the solution of this whole matter is easy, and Japan has only to do what she declares her

purpose of doing in order to settle the whole question.

The assurances of President Roosevelt that by reason of the restrictions imposed by Japan upon the emigration of Japanese laborers to this country, the number now here is diminishing, is not accepted as a fact by those who are conversant with present conditions. It is easy enough to settle this whole question in the manner indicated above, on the initiative of Japan, and with complete saving of Japanese self-respect, if Japan is in earnest in her professions of friendship and of intention to keep Japanese laborers out of this country and to use them where they are needed in the regions under the Mikado's control. A little prompt good faith in this matter is worth a whole world full of protest and evasion.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT SYSTEM.

In his "Some Random Reminiscences of Men and Events," in the World's Work for January, Mr. John D. Rockefeller dwells on the importance of co-operation in doing benevolent work. In a previous number of this monthly he set forth "The Difficult Art of Giving," that difficulty arising in large measure from personal effort to give wisely and efficiently.

In this fourth article of his in the magazine named, Mr. Rockefeller shows the importance of organized effort and co-operation in the work. And he illustrates the advantages of that co-operation in a fervent eulogy on the late President Harper of the University of Chicago. Reference is made to the cartoons representing Harper as chasing Rockefeller for donations to that university; but Mr. Rockefeller denies that Harper ever approached him on the subject at any time or in any way. He explains that the method of procedure was that the needs of the university were presented in writing by the officers of the university, whose special duty was to prepare its budget and superintend its finances. A committee of the trustees, with the president, conferred annually at a fixed time with what Mr. Rockefeller calls "our department of benevolence," as to the needs of the university. The conclusions of this department "have generally been entirely unanimous, and I have found no occasion hitherto seriously to depart from their recommendations," says Mr. Rockefeller. And he adds, "It has been a pleasure to me to make these contributions." He explains that this pleasure is derived from the great educational work which has been performed by the university. With respect to the method of getting contributions from him, Mr. Rockefeller sets forth that the poorest way of all is by personal plea. Here is the way it is done, according to his system:

The people in great numbers who are constantly importuning me for personal

interviews in behalf of favorite causes are in supposing that the interview, were it possible, is the best way, or even a good way, of securing what they want. Our practice has been uniformly to request applicants to state their cases briefly, but nevertheless as fully as they think necessary, in writing. Their application is carefully considered by very competent people chosen for this purpose. If thereupon, personal interviews are found desirable by our assistants, they are invited from our office.

Written presentations form the necessary basis of investigation of consultation and comparison of views between the different members of our staff, and of the final presentation to me. It is impossible to conduct this department of our work in any other way. The rule requiring written presentation as against the interview is enforced and adhered to not, as the applicant sometimes supposes, as a cold rebuff to him, but in order to secure for his cause, if it be a good one, the careful consideration which is its due—a consideration that cannot be given in a mere verbal interview.

Mr. Rockefeller enters further into the argument for co-operation in benevolence, explains his idea of "benevolent trusts," and sets forth in enthusiastic words, his zeal for education and his approval of all well-directed efforts in that line. The article, in fact, is a good deal more on the line of educational work and help for that work than it is on the line of co-operation in charity work, as one might suppose from the opening.

There can be no question in the world but that Mr. Rockefeller is entirely right in the matter of co-operation in benevolent and charitable work. This co-operation, first of all, leads to more thorough and effective results than any personal effort could possibly do; because by co-operation the needs of all to be helped can better be ascertained. It also prevents duplication of giving. In personal help-giving a number of different persons may have their attention called to the same case, and they all give to that one case, thereby contributing far more than is necessary for the relief desirable. This overabundance could, and would, by co-operative effort, be distributed in different directions, and some, that might through personal effort be neglected, would be helped and none would be over-helped. The idea is certainly a valuable one, and Mr. Rockefeller presents it clearly and strongly. No doubt his own experience teaches him to think broadly and deeply on the whole question of money giving, and his communications to the World's Work are of exceeding value from the standpoint of public policy and benevolent effort. No one can read this article without being impressed with Mr. Rockefeller's sincerity, as well as with the abundance and extent of his interest in this whole question, and of the extent of his benefactions.

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